

come? Our reason revolts at such a thought; this would not be the work of God. What does the dying see if there is no hereafter? So many have gone down the dark valley with a radiance on their face that was not of the earth. Perhaps they heard the far away songs, or some loved one come out of those shining portals. The dear old Bible gives us a glimpse of that better land. God is a God of the living, not of the dead. Never sweeter message came up to us out of the darkness, when we laid dear forms away under the flowers, than "I am the resurrection, and the life; he that believeth in me, tho he were dead, yet shall he live."

Please read carefully what Brother Cassel has to say in reference to our missions. This matter should have the attention of every member of the church. What an easy matter it would be to make up those \$400 if 400 persons would join hands in doing it. That would mean one dollar from each one. There are some however who can and will give considerably more than that amount to make up the deficiency. We have a little more than a month in which to raise the money, the business year of the Board closing August 1. If the Washington city mission were in the country it would be self-supporting as that mission now pays more each month than the average congregation thru out the brotherhood, and this is only an example of what our city work will do when once fairly established. Washington pays an average of \$50 per month or \$600 per year. It is doubtful whether there are more than ten congregations in the entire brotherhood that pay more than that amount. Take our mission in Dayton, Ohio, supported by this State. With all the trouble it has had, the difficulties and obstacles in the way of its success, the mission now pays \$300 per year. There are not in the entire State two congregations that average more than that. When once the work in Chicago is equally well established it will do equally well, tho the character of our work in that city differs somewhat from our other missions in that we had no nucleus there whatever when the work was begun. Let the reader note these facts, and at once disabuse his mind of the idea that mission work does not pay. Taking the last two years as a guide it ought to be clear to every one that in another year or a little more Washington will support itself and in a few years it will help to support other points. Already it is reaching out looking after others, for which, while the mission does not give money, it does give the time of the pastor. The Philadelphia church has organized a number of missions not far away from the city; Pittsburg is reaching out also, and so it will be with all our city missions if only we will have the patience to establish well the work already begun. We must not expect this work to spring up like mushrooms; we do not want it to grow in that way. It is the permanency of the work we should have in view, and having this settled purpose let us go about it in the spirit of patience. Jesus said, "In your patience possess ye your souls." The spirit of the age seems to be incapable of waiting, but there are some things for which we must wait. We sow the seed and patiently await the harvest; we plant trees and are content to see them grow. Let us be consistent. It is unjust to expect more of our missions than we do of well established congregations yet that is just exactly what some of our people are doing. What did we expect from Washington, Dayton and Chicago? "What went ye out for to see?" A Jonah's gourd? Well, it might be well for us to consider what came of it. What we have said here applies equally to the work of our College and Publishing House. Within the last week or two several Brethren have written us that two different pub-

lishing houses get out literature much cheaper than we do and just as good. Indeed! Grant it. They have been working at it for a century, have the best talent in the country to draw from, to establish their work they have donated thousands of dollars and above all they have a constituency that numbers hundreds of thousands and in some cases millions. Shall we hope to accomplish in a few years with practically no money what these people have accomplished by years of experience and hundreds of thousands of dollars? Instead of printing 10,000 *Quarterlies* as we do, they print 200,000 and more. Long before we reach that number, and long before we have command of one fourth the money to which they have access our literature will be as cheap as theirs and cheaper. Again, we say, "In your patience possess ye your souls."

## Literary Notes

Just after the fitting time of May, and the arrival of new people into old neighborhoods and vice versa, many a woman is in doubt as to what is required of her in the way of approaches to those already residents in the neighborhood to which she has moved. Mrs. Frank Learned in the June *Delineator* throws some light on the subject in the department which she contributes to that magazine entitled "Social Observances." The same number of *The Delineator* contains much practical advice written by Margaret Hall in regard to the new house and settling down in it. It is a very useful article and deals with the questions of the new house from cellar to garret, renovation of paper, removing of stains, etc.

The June number of the *The Homiletic Review* closes Vol. XLI, of that standard magazine for preachers. The volume—as will appear from the very complete Index—has been one of peculiar interest and value, including contributions from the ablest writers on all the vital current topics from revision of the creeds to the conquest of the world for Christ.

The opening article of the present number, by Dr. Joseph Parker, of London, gives "Suggestions on Preparation for the Pulpit," by that prince of preachers. Prof. Willis J. Beecher, writing on "Jesus and the Rabbinical Teachers," shows that the Rabbins deserve better treatment than they have received at the hands of most Christian writers, and at the same time that while it is quite likely that Jesus drew from the teachings of the Rabbins, they are quite as likely to have drawn from the teachings of Jesus. The great progress of Christianity in India and the cheering prospects for the future are shown by Rev. Robert Shindler, of Sydenham, Eng., in a very interesting paper on "The Metropolitan of India on Dr. Carey and His Work—A. New Century's Inspiration." The theme is drawn from the address of Right Rev. John Edward C. Welldon, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India, on "Lessons from the Life of Dr. Carey," delivered December 29, 1900, two days before the beginning of the twentieth century, at the opening session of the Bengal-Burma and Christian Students' Conference in Serampore College.

The Editorial Notes deal with the vital issues in morality and religion that are now before the Christian world.

The beauties of the cockney suppression of the letter "h" is illustrated by the experience of a pastor, as related by himself in "Our Blue Monday Club":

"When pastor of a church in one of our mining towns where there were a large number of Cornish miners, I was called upon to baptize an infant at the close of our Sunday school session one afternoon. That there might be no misunderstanding I carefully inquired the name of the child, and was assured that it was Anna Belle. Thus fortified, when the subject for baptism was presented I proceeded with all confidence to perform the ceremony. When I said, 'Name this child,' the father responded quite clearly Anna Belle, and everything passed off smoothly. But after dismissal, an American neighbor came to me and inquired why I used the pronouns she and her in baptizing that child, and informed me it was a boy. 'A boy!' I gasped; 'impossible! its name was Anna Belle.' 'Oh, no, it wasn't; it was Hannibal.' That fatal 'H' had betrayed me."

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*The World's Work* for July covers its broad field in its usual concise way, laying stress thru-out upon its self-stated doctrine of the doing of things. J. D. Whelpley writes of the relations of the United States with Canada, Sydney Brooks of the strength of the French Republic, Booker T. Washington of Hampton's great work in Negro education, and E. P. Tolman of a striking industrial community in England which he calls a "trust for social betterment." Prof. Bailey, of Cornell, tells of the revolution in farming which the new teaching is making, and Earl Mayo, of the picturesque and practical "Good Roads" train. Senator McLaurin gives a concise interpretation of the new industrial and political South, a theme and writer of particular interest at this time. Some really wonderful photographs of tropical fishes made by A. Radclyffe Dugmore are reproduced, and there are intimate sketches of President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of Governor Odell's executive career. Considerable space is given to Wall Street, apropos of the recent boom, corner and panic. S. A. Nelson describes the routine of Wall Street's machinery, Edwin LeFevre tells the story of James R. Keene's picturesque career, and Arthur Goodrich of a stock broker's day's work. The national movement toward an economical and regulated preservation of forests is explained by Gifford Pinchot, the Chief of the United States Forestry Bureau. Of the departments, The March of Events considers among other topics the Supreme Court decision, church creed revision, the labor troubles, and the problems in Cuba, China and elsewhere which the month has brought forth. The magazine's illustrations are a feature.

The first magazine article written by M. Loubet since he became President of the French Republic will appear in *The Saturday Evening Post* for July 13. This important paper, entitled Young Men and the Republic, after touching upon our pleasant relations with the French Republic, continues with a significant reference to the attitude of France toward the other Powers. The masterly summing up with which the article concludes is a fine expression of the strong republican spirit which reigns in France today.

Young Men and the Republic was written expressly for *The Saturday Evening Post*, and will appear in no other magazine. The illustrations are reproductions of private photographs taken by President Loubet's son.